

WASHINGTON WIRINGS

A Small Attendance in Both Houses.

THE TARIFF BILL TO BE RUSHED

The Administration Displeased at Willis for Doing Too Much Talking.

WASHINGTON, December 5.—The Senate opened with a light attendance in the galleries and on the floor.

Dolph presented a petition of the Oregon Horticultural Society, favoring the maintenance of the present duty on pines.

Hear offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the Senate the instructions given to the United States navy regarding the preservation of peace in Hawaii. After some debate the resolution was laid over.

Dolph then proceeded to address the Senate on the part of the President's message relating to Hawaii, denouncing roundly the policy of the administration.

The Senate passed with slight amendments the House joint resolution appropriating \$50,000 for the employment of additional collectors of internal revenue to aid in the execution of the Chinese exclusion act, and at 2 p.m. the Senate adjourned.

THE TARIFF BILL.

An Attempt Will Be Made to Railroad It Through.

WASHINGTON, December 5.—The general drift of opinion among the Democratic members of the House seems to be that the tariff bill must be passed as speedily as possible. There are some who say they will make an attempt to have it modified in certain points to the interest of their constituents, but failing in that, will vote for the bill. It is understood to be the intention not to allow much time for debate, even if it is to be applied, with the object of getting the measure before the Senate as quickly as possible.

Voorhees will have charge of the tariff bill in the Senate. At a meeting of the committee this morning, Voorhees was announced for that purpose. Another important development of the committee meeting was the announcement of a determination on the part of the Democratic members of the committee to take up the tariff question immediately.

Mr. Voorhees, chairman of the committee of the committee today, urged the members to use all expedition in the consideration of the question so as to be able to report promptly to the House at its adjournment on Monday.

THE ISLAND THRONE.

Willis is Doing Too Much Talking to Suit the Department.

WASHINGTON, December 5.—The State department received no advice from Hawaii by the barkentine Kikikai, which arrived at Port Townsend yesterday. They are inclined to question the accuracy of the report in the Honolulu Evening Star, that Willis would have been in proper for Willis to thus express himself, and they do not believe he has done so.

It is evident the State department had already received the report from Honolulu via Port Townsend yesterday, and it is evident also that the administration is displeased with Willis for talking. The President still believes in the correctness of Blount's report, and as that portion of his message referring to Hawaii was written after he had heard Willis' views on the subject, it is believed the instruction sent to Willis on the Corwin is a repetition of the old ones.

In his letter dated June 21st, says the provisional government would fall as soon as it was announced the United States would not annex Hawaii, but apparently Willis does not agree with this view of the case.

It is now believed the administration never intended to use force to restore the Queen, but simply wished to act as arbitrator and bring the contending parties to an agreement.

CAPITAL NOTES.

WASHINGTON, December 5.—Bland today introduced a new free coinage bill, repealing that portion of the act of October, 1873, preventing the coinage of silver dollars and pre-empting the passage of 1873. Bland expects the committee on coinage will report an absolutely free silver bill to the House.

The House ways and means committee will take up the Wilson bill Monday. It seems to be understood the bill will not be carried up in the House until after the holidays, between now and next Monday the Democratic members of the committee will prepare a measure for making up the estimated deficiency of \$400,000,000.

At a meeting of the House banking committee surprise was expressed at the absence of any reference to repeal the stock bank tax in the President's message. Johnson of Ohio said there was nothing further for the committee to do, and Springer said this afternoon it is doubtful if the State bank law will be reported.

Gonzalez Stanton, who was released from command of the Brazilian squadron on account of having sailed the flag of a rebel admiral, had a long conference with Secretary Herbert this afternoon.

The President today renominated W. L. Hornbush to be associate justice of the supreme court, also J. S. Proctor of Kentucky to be civil service commissioner.

Dalzell of Pennsylvania said today if petroleum was on the free list it would break every oil man in Pennsylvania.

COLORADO'S GOVERNOR.

A Scheme to Kidnap Him From a Train.

DENVER, December 6.—Before starting for Salida to attend a miners' convention, Governor Waite received a letter warning him that the employees at the

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Manderson introduced a bill to amend the internal revenue laws.

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Hale defended the President, and denied he had exceeded the bounds of executive authority. Vilas and Gray also defended the administration. Vilas said the President had instructed the minister to do what he had ample authority to do.

"How do you know?" came from half a dozen Senators at once. Vilas then moved the resolution he referred to the committee on foreign relations.

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This brought up the question whether the administration had power, without the consent of Congress, to use the army and navy to enforce a purpose, even compelling the government had been supplanted by fraud or even by force. There were three departments of the government, and the executive was but one of them.

Postmaster General Blair began his speech by saying the United States navy, co-operating with the United States minister, was seeking to destroy a provisional government by force, and that was a question of propriety which should be determined by Congress.

Sherman favored the passage of the resolution. He said Congress had not been treated in an open, fair way by the administration. The responsibility of the United States and other executive officers of the government might as well understand the people of the United States did not like this sort of thing.

There was no reason in the world for secrecy in all the things that were being done. It was the use of military force, to restore the Queen in Hawaii it would be a fatal act of public policy, a great injustice to the people of the United States and a great insult to Congress. The President had no right to declare, or do an act of war or precipitate the country into a controversy of this kind.

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The resolution was adopted without division, and the executive session of the Senate adjourned.

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In Trouble Again.

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